



MORGANTOWN, VA.

SATURDAY, March 17, 1855.

## OUR AGENCIES.

Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 46, South Third st., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and attentive Agents.

E. W. CARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.

Dr. E. PARSONS, Gladys Creek, Barbours co., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.

D. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va.

G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

We have no late Foreign News. The Steamers of the regular line are several days behind time.

## THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

Every person is interested in the amended act of the 3d of March, 1855, in regard to postage, and a synopsis of its provisions will be interesting to the reader.

Under this law all single letters mailed for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles are to pay three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion.

All letters must be prepaid, except such as are to or from a foreign country, or those addressed to officers of the Government on official business.

The law is to take effect from and after the next fiscal quarter.

After the 1st January next, the postmasters are to affix stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which none are placed by the writers.

A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the prepaid postage, but the Government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet.

The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore.

Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than their marked value, is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

## SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION.

A bill which has been before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the improvement of the Ohio river, has been attracting much attention. The plan proposed, is by the introduction of slack-water navigation—a plan which has been successfully tested in several parts of the Union. Speaking of this process, the Pittsburgh Chronicle says:

"Fifteen years ago the Monongahela, between this city and Brownsville, was what the Ohio between here and Cincinnati has been last year. But the Monongahela since that time has been changed, and so has the entire valley through which it flows. The river has been improved by locks and dams, and now bears upon its bosom, nine months out of the twelve, steamers second to none in speed and magnificence. The valley which it irrigates, fifteen years since, was thinly settled; now, each of the sixty miles between this city and Brownsville has its thriving and progressive villages. A mighty change has been produced in a few years, and this change has been wrought by the erection of four dams. The man who has not travelled on the Monongahela since 1839, would not recognize the place, were he to go over it again in 1855."

The New Building of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., at the corner of Wood and First streets, is rapidly progressing towards completion. When finished, it will be one of the most elegant edifices in the city, and, excepting Dr. Jaynes' granite structure in Philadelphia, the most perfect and superb establishment of the kind in the State. The entire front is of plated iron of an extra quality, manufactured in Harrisburg. It presents an imposing appearance already. It will add greatly to the beauty of our city, and reflect honor on the owners and contractors.

We copy the above paragraph with pleasure from a late Pittsburgh paper. Notwithstanding the demolition of their former large Drug establishment by fire, Messrs. Fahnestock & Co., have kept their business going, and supplied all orders, while they have been erecting a splendid structure for their future operations. Such men deserve success, and will be certain to realize it.

## Preston County Democratic Nominees.

JOHN A. F. MARTIN and EUGENIUS BRANNON have been nominated as the Democratic candidates for State Legislature, from Preston county.

## An Editor who keeps his own Parson.

The Banner of the Cross, an Episcopal paper, published at Philadelphia, says that Gerard Hallock, once a clergyman himself, and now one of the editors and proprietors of the New York Journal of Commerce, resides in New Haven, Conn., where he supports a church and minister himself. Every Monday morning the minister is expected to breakfast with him, and on lifting his plate finds his weekly salary of \$42 beneath it.

Quite liberal, to be sure—but we have an Editor here in Morgantown who has been supporting his own "minister" for the last five and twenty years, and makes no fuss about it. True, he does not always find money under his plate; but he generally finds something better in it.

A Rich Entertainment, of a Scientific and Literary character, is promised to our citizens, in Buhoup's Chemical Dioramas, &c., to be exhibited at Court-house Hall, this week.—See Advertisement. Our contemporaries speak highly of this Exhibition.

The Wheeling Argus says:—"Buhoup's Diorama drew a crowded house at the Melodeon last night. The exhibition is far superior to any other of the kind which has ever visited our city."

From the Martinsville (O.) Enterprise.

"It is far better to improve the mind, gratify the eye, and spend one's time and money in this way, than in appetitional indulgence, and lounging about taverns, or reading novels!"

We are requested by Mr. Edward Hatfield, of this vicinity to state, that having been providentially hindered from removing West this Spring, he will continue his former business of Chair-making at his present stand, and will supply his friends in town and vicinity with articles in his line, from the shop of James Davis, near Pickenspaugh's Smithshop, on High st., Morgantown.

## Our Book Table.

## The British Magazines.

The London Quarterly Review for January is received. Its contents are as follows:

Fires and Life Insurance; Life of Dalton.—Atomic Chemistry; Pictures of Life and Character; Psychological Inquiries; Clerical Economics; The Open Fire-place; Provident Institutions; Campaign in the Crimea; Corsica; The Conduct of the War. The articles on the Campaign in the Crimea, and the Conduct of the War, are peculiarly interesting.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February is before us. Contents:

Whence have come our Dangers; To an Italian Beggar Boy; Zaidée: a Romance, Part. III; Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysics; Schenyl & the War in the Caucasus; Revelations of a Showman; Life of Lord Metcalfe; Bulwer; The late Professor Edward Forbes; Story of the Campaign, written in a tent in the Crimea, Part III.—Chapter xii (continued).—xiii, Battle of Inkermann. xiv, Winter on the Plains. In the "Revelations of a Showman," Barnum is handled without gloves.—His mendacity and utter disregard of principles are exposed in a scathing manner.

The Four Great British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year.—Blackwood and one Review, or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10; 4 copies \$30.

Postage on the four Reviews & Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year, viz: 14 cents a year on each Review and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

BESSIE: a Story for Girls, by Mrs. Bradley, pp. 232. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

This is a beautiful little work, and interesting as it is beautiful. It will constitute a valuable addition to Sunday School or family libraries.

Rents in San Francisco have fallen 45 per cent., wages 40, and salaries 50 per cent., and real estate is positively unsaleable. So writes an intelligent Californian to the National Intelligencer.

It is estimated that there are 40 locomotive manufacturing establishments in the United States, which turn out, in busy times, 120 locomotives per year, and employ 9,000 hands.

The number of languages spoken in the world, amounts to three thousand and sixty-four. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than one thousand different religions.

## For the Monongalia Mirror.

Mr. Editor:—The Sons of the "Old Dominion," which gave birth to the great and illustrious Washington, are ever ready to imitate his glorious example and to perform their duty, without fear or favor. The May elections will prove their attachment and fidelity to their country's cause. The words of the immortal Patrick Henry are as vivid now as when he first proclaimed to his countrymen that "Foreign influence was the unshorn Sampson which would seek to tear away the pillars of our Temples of Liberty; yet, like unto Sampson of old would perish in the downfall thereof." Now is the time when we ought and will clip the flowing ringlets of the Pope, and thereby destroy his tremendous power upon old Virginia's soil, which is too sacred to be polluted by the influence of any such vile monsters.

Mr. Wise, who would be Governor if it were in his power, though the bitterest opponent to the prohibitory liquor law, when he was speaking in Fairmont was asked to give his views on that law. He said it was not a subject of legislation, and he would drink whiskey whenever he wanted it. He then went on to say what he intended to do when he was elected Governor. With deep treason in his heart, he who once proclaimed to the population at Richmond that there must be "an union of Whigs for the sake of the Union," now says within himself that there must be an union of the Democrats and Foreigners for the sake of Mr. Wise, and he now declares in public places that he is going to be elected Governor. But the friends of Mr. Wise have placed him in the scales and he has been found wanting; but, because he will be sustained by a foreign population here, which is very large, if by possibility he should be elected, (of which any true Virginian would feel ashamed,) it would promote their interest.

Mr. Wise says he has no opposition, and that he would like to have a race. But he will have an opponent that will leave him so far behind that he won't know that he was on the track. The mysterious "Sam" has not been travelling through old Virginia for nothing. PAW PAW.

## EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURG.

The negroes in Pittsburgh, who seem by the impunity with which their outrages are committed, to rule the city, recently conceived that a negro woman who was passing through there in company with a Mr. Slaymaker, was a slave, and in the excess of their anti-slavery feelings forcibly seized her at the hotel where she was staying and carried her off. Both Mr. Slaymaker and the woman protested that she was free, but despite their expostulations she was taken away and sequestered. Mr. Slaymaker subsequently applied to the Mayor, and the woman was restored, through a process which the Pittsburgh Gazette details as follows:

"As soon as the woman had left the Hotel, Mr. Glass, one of the proprietors, suggested to Mr. Slaymaker that he had better instantly apply to the proper authorities for assistance in recovering the woman. He thereupon repaired to the Mayor's office and stated the case. He also produced the necessary papers to prove that the woman was born in the State of Pennsylvania and was free. It was then suggested that if these facts be made known and substantiated to some respectable colored citizen, there would be no difficulty in getting the woman back. Mayor Volt accordingly called on Dr. Martin Delaney and requested his presence at the Mayor's office. Dr. Delaney repaired thither, and on an examination of the documents declared himself satisfied that the woman was free. Accompanied by officer Frost, he then proceeded to a house near the head of Webster street, where ten or twelve colored persons were assembled; a consultation was held and the papers examined, when it was decided that the woman should be returned. The party then started down and got the woman from a house somewhere near the intersection of Strawberry Alley with Cherry Alley. Frost was permitted to go to the house. The woman was then conducted back to the City Hotel and delivered into the charge of Mr. Slaymaker. Dr. Delaney furnished Mr. S. with a certificate addressed to "The Friends of Liberty," in which he, President of an association or club, (the name we did not get) declared the woman as free. She expressed herself much gratified at being returned. Mr. Slaymaker states that she was considerably injured by the rough handling she got, and was confined to her bed all day yesterday.

## The Mexican Revolution.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Advices received here from Mexico to the 19th ult., represent Santa Anna as daily losing and Alvarez gaining ground. It is said that Santa Anna holds several steamers ready to receive him on the approach of Alvarez; and has sent what he could of the \$7,000,000 received from the United States, and other valuables out of the country.—He has also sold the three millions yet to be paid Mexico by the U. States.

The last Congress appropriated \$1,484,173 78, which is to be expended within the District of Columbia.

We learn, with extreme regret, by the following article, which we copy from the Presbyterian, published in Philadelphia, that the authority given by Congress to "the joint Committee on the Library," to publish the writings of Mr. JEFFERSON, has been stretched to cover a mass of matter which ought never to have seen the light. To say the least of it—and to make the best of it—it was an act of gross stupidity, as well as a reckless disregard of the fame of the author of the Declaration of Independence, to publish to the world, at this late day, the infidel hallucinations of the deceased Philosopher and Statesman. Could the "Sage of Monticello" now speak, he would deprecate, in tears of blood, the publications complained of, and their consequences to unstable minds:

## MR. JEFFERSON'S WRITINGS.

When the life and correspondence of Mr. Jefferson were first published by his family, his best friends and the most ardent admirers of his patriotism and talents, regretted that his opinions of Christianity had not been withheld from the publication. But whatever dishonor these reflections on the memory of so great a man, it was the work of individuals, and they alone are responsible for it.

But when the papers of the ex-President were purchased by Congress, and committed to an editor for publication as a national work, the responsibility of the use made of the manuscripts became one in which the nation was involved.

The object now was not biographical—not to make known what Mr. Jefferson was as an individual—but to elucidate the history of the country, by the production of the letters and documents which had been written or preserved by one who had borne an active part in the most important era of the American annals.

Nine volumes of these papers have now been issued "by the order of the joint Committee of Congress on the Library," to whom the authority was given, and under the editorship of "H. A. Washington." The publication was made in 1853 and 1854.

The public have a right to complain that advantage has been taken of the resolution of Congress to embody in these successive volumes, Mr. Jefferson's boldest aspersions on what is received in this country as Christianity. By this is meant, not merely what one sect of Christians or another holds as peculiar to their view of the Lord Jesus Christ and the New Testament, but such declarations as would bring them under the penalty of the laws of most of the States for blasphemy, and a denial of the Holy Scriptures.

I take for proof of this assertion, a single volume—the one that embraces Mr. Jefferson's letters during the last ten years of his life—when he was living in the retirement of Monticello, and devoting himself to the founding of the University in his neighborhood. In this series of his private letters, the following opinions are repeatedly advanced, and usually with the utmost earnestness and fullness, viz:—The Evangelists impure to Christ follies, falsehoods, and fabrications. Christ, in his arguments with the Jews, resorted to evasions, sophisms, misconstructions, and misapprehensions of prophecy. He accounts for our Lord's pretensions to speaking as from heaven, by his mistaken "the corruptions of his genius" for inspiration. He compares the sacred narrative of the Redeemer's birth to the fable of Jupiter and Minerva.—Among the "impostures" he places the miraculous powers of the Lord Jesus, his resurrection, visible ascension, and atonement. He puts himself in opposition to Christ in such expressions as this:—"I am a materialist; he takes the side of spiritualism; he preaches the efficacy of repentance towards forgiveness of sin; I require a counterpoise of good works to redeem it." He says of "band of dupes and impostors, Paul was the great Coryphaeus, and first corruptor of the doctrines of Jesus." He pronounces the Apocalypse "the ravings of a maniac."

This specimen is enough to justify my assertion. Your whole sheet would not contain all that might be cited to the same point. And this infidelity is not dropped incidentally in the midst of other matter. Whole letters are given to it. The Committee of Congress, or their editor, could not have overlooked the passages in the mass of other subjects. They stand prominent, and are duly indexed in the separate volumes, and in the general table of contents.—Surely there can be but one opinion in regard to this proceeding, as being disgraceful to a Christian government, and unequalled for the purpose for which the original papers were purchased in mass. A Senator has complained, in his place, of the carelessness of the compilers in admitting certain misstatements in connection with the political history; and the most disgraceful typographical blunders, especially in foreign languages, show how inattentive or unqualified was the editorship to which the work was committed; but what are these faults, compared with stereotyping and diffusing, by authority of the American Congress, such a mass of anti-Christian sentiments! Surely the government would not be justified in issuing, from whatever quarter, arguments in favor of any one Christian denomination, and still less, if they were accompanied with the grossest disparagement of the creeds of other denominations. But in this publication the unbeliever is allowed to perpetuate his denunciation of the volume on which the very existence of Christianity is founded, and to hold up, as the solitary exception in his condemnation of religious creeds, that of the Unitarians as nearest to nothing.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, Delaware, by the British fleet, in the year of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

FAIRMONT, VA., March 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the True Virginian:

My DEAR SIR:—I herewith send you a copy of the bill passed by Congress a few days since for the benefit of the old soldiers, and ask for it an early insertion in your paper. Where declarations have been filed by those who, under this law, are entitled to receive 160 acres of land, nothing more is necessary than the proof of identity.

Very truly yours,

Z. KIDWELL.

## AN ACT

In addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military services of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, fililla man, marine, clerk, and landman, in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged, since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: Provided further, That the benefits of this section shall be extended to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed under direction of competent authority in time of war in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located, by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provision of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to, and embrace, those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814; also at the battle of Kings Mountain in the Revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, Delaware, by the British fleet, in the year of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

## Destructive Conflagration.

We regret to learn that a fire broke out about two o'clock on Sunday morning last in the large engine-house of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company located at No. 88, about twelve miles west of Fetterman, entirely destroying the engine house, machine shop and other buildings contiguous belonging to the company, together with nearly all the tools and implements contained therein and three large of superior locomotives. The fire it is believed, originated from one of the engines being run into the engine house with the fire in the furnace unextinguished, which by some means communicated to the wood work of the building, and through the negligence and carelessness of the watchman in charge gained its headway as to render all efforts to extinguish the flames unavailing until very thing of a combustible nature was consumed.—The loss of the engine will doubtless be seriously felt by the company at this time, the spring business being about to commence and locomotive power much needed to accommodate the extensive business of the road. The public may however be assured that every thing that can be done to remedy the evil will be done by the energetic and efficient officers at the head of the transportation department.

The loss we understand, will not fall short of \$50,000. We were unable to learn whether there was any insurance or not.—Preston Journalist.

## Hon. Z. Kidwell.

This gentleman announced himself on Monday last as a candidate for reelection to Congress. He has proved himself to be as industrious and efficient a member as was ever sent from this district. Attentive to his legislative duties, scrupulously correct in his fellow members, earnestly desirous of serving his constituents, an ready to sacrifice his ease for their benefit, he has demonstrated that he was fully up to the Jeffersonian standard. He is "capable, faithful, and honest—a working rather than a speaking member—a Whittelsey rather than a Stephens. What serious objection can be raised against him, we cannot imagine. We hope and believe that he will be triumphantly re-elected.—Remond Virginian.

## Sale of Delinquent Lands.

By reference to the 37th chapter of the Code of Virginia, we find that the Auditor of Public accounts is required to cause all lands delinquent for the non-payment of taxes, to be exposed to sale once in every five years. We learn from the same chapter, that one of these general sales will take place during 1855. Persons having lands, upon which the taxes have not been paid, may save themselves trouble and expense by settling such taxes with the Auditor before May or June next, when the list will be sent to the sheriffs of the respective counties, in which delinquent lands are located.—Richmond Enquirer.

## The Expected Great Comet.

The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet member of the French Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the return of that great comet whose periodical course is computed by the most celebrated observer at three hundred years. The result of his investigations, that it will appear in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 those who are then living may hope to see the great luminary which, in 1556, caused Charles V to abdicate.

## The Mine Rifle.

The Mine rifle in the hands of a good marksman, is fatal at three-fourths of a mile. The peculiarity is confined to the ball, which is of the shape of half an egg divided across. The base of the ball being the portion adjacent to the cartridge, is hollowed out to give opportunity for the powder, immediately the explosion occurs to spread the edges out so as to fit the grooved barrel tightly; on this latter circumstance depends chiefly the extraordinary accuracy and power of the dreaded weapon.

MESSRS. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., have published a claim in relation to their indebtedness to the State of Virginia. They state that they are unable at present to give the exact amount, but they express great confidence that in due time it will all be paid, dollar for dollar, with interest. They further allege that at one time the State was indebted to them for advances for upwards of \$2,000,000, at a time too, when they might have sold its bonds, which they held at par, instead of fighting the market for a premium.

An unfortunate personal difficulty has taken place in Richmond between Mr. Pryor, editor of the Enquirer, and Dr. Easley, editor of the Penny Post, which it was feared would lead to a hostile meeting. On Friday morning the parties were taken before the Mayor, and bound over in the sum of \$2,000 each.

A son-in-law and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, have gone out to minister to the wounded, sick and dying, at the naval hospital on the west shore of the Bosphorus.

A LARGER PIG.—James F. Leechman Esq., of Warth's bottom, killed a pig last week that weighed 605 lbs. net. Dish-water was the young porkers principal diet.

## LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

During a debate on Bank Charters in the New Jersey House of Delegates on Wednesday, Mr. Tompkins, of Essex county, moved a postponement of the bill under discussion—as a member came to his room before the House met, and stated he had been offered \$1,000 for his vote, and from, as he supposed, the friends of the bank whose charter was under discussion. The member alluded to, upon a call from several members, rose and stated he did so inform Mr. Tompkins, but in confidence and requested him to say nothing about it! Mr. T. replied that he gave the member no promise, for his oath required him to give the House the information as to the contemplated bribery. It was then stated that a member from Salem county, Mr. Harris, had been called out of his seat to the lobby, in the morning, and then by certain parties who were opposed to his voting for the banks, forcibly thrust into a car, which carried him off. After much excitement, committees of three members each, with full powers, were appointed in each case.

## LAKE TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

The Chicago Press states that an agent of the Netherlands Trading Company, more familiarly known as the Dutch East India Company, has visited Chicago on a tour of observation, with a view to opening a direct trade through the St. Lawrence and also through New York, with the North-west, for its productions of beef, pork, flour, &c., and with the South-west also, for its cotton, sugar and tobacco. The head quarters of this rich association are at Amsterdam, and the Company charters annually some 800 large ships in their trade with the Indies, whose supplies and part of whose out cargoes, the Press says, may as well be composed of beef, pork, flour, corn, etc., received at Amsterdam from Chicago, where they are primarily collected, direct, as through intermediate hands and at increased expense.

A NEW FRAUD.—Mr. Birdsall, of the New York Sub Treasury office, detected a day or two since, a new and dangerous fraud, which was effected by filing or cutting off about one half of the raised rim of the double eagle and then remilling the edge. The abstraction of gold was about equal to \$150. This clipping has been detected before in the smaller gold pieces, but this is the first discovery of double eagles which have been robbed in this way. Mr. Birdsall, appears to have a most remarkable instinct in the detection of fraudulent coins. He has lately detected some counterfeit silver coins, which were most skillfully executed, and which, with the gold pieces above noticed had passed another Government official without suspicion.

Sunday in New Orleans.—The following is from a late number of the New Orleans Crescent: Mr. Samuel Reed's black slut Gipsy, 'chawed up' the most rats in the least time yesterday, at the Varieties Exchange, on Gay street. She killed the first ten in thirty seconds; her last ten in forty seconds; and went home hungry. We learn that she is having her hair curled and may be seen at the Half-Way House to-day.

Hempfield Railroad.—It is understood that the necessary action was taken by the Board of Hempfield Directors at a recent meeting, to resume the work on the unfinished sections of this road, and to secure its vigorous prosecution to Washington. The hope is entertained, that the road may be in operation before the close of the current year.

The leading merchants of New Orleans, in a memorial to the Legislature of Louisiana, requesting that measures be taken to improve the navigations of rivers in that State, say that "from 25,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton, and 50,000 to 75,000 hogheads of sugar, worth \$900,000 to \$1,200,000 are now due here by the streams of our State alone, and are kept from our market by the want of navigation."

To Preserve Dead Game.—Take out the intestines and fill the inside with unground wheat, and place the fowl in a heap or cask of the same grain in such a manner as to insure its being completely covered. In this way fowls may be preserved perfectly sweet for months. They should be well picked and cleaned before being put down.

A bill has been reported in the New York Senate, which provides that no estate, real or personal, shall hereafter be bequeathed, devised or conveyed to any corporation, body politic or person, for pious or charitable uses, except the same be done by will or deed, duly acknowledged and attested at least six months before the death of the testator.

A Washington despatch says that Col. Kinney has resigned his commission as Captain General of the Central American Colonization Company. W. Cost Johnson, temporary President, has also resigned, and Ex-Senator Cooper has been appointed with full powers.